S. C. MERCER, Editor.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUG. 81, 1862

Suicidal Conduct of Secessionists. We cannot help considering it passing strange, after making all allowance for the excited passions of men, that Secessionists of respectability and men of property, should for one moment countenance and aid the marauding expeditions of Jone Monsay. His irregular and predatory system of operations, fighting in disguise, destroying property, and seizing whatever he may need, from either friend or fee, without compensation, is strongly condemned by all civilized na- while apparently well satisfied. A short tions. It is nothing less than a system | time after dark, 'Squire Gazzasan heard of freebocting, and Its inevitable tendency, is to abolish all sense of right and out found the two guerrillas who asked and carrying of daily searce of soldiers wrong, and all regard for the right of permission to stay with him all night and others in the city. The army in wrong, and all regard for the right of permission to stay with him all night. property. The guerrilla, soon learns to He asked them to dismount, and took steal and rob where he can do so to the their horses to put them in the stable. best advantage and with most profit to When he had reached the stable yard one himself. He will as soon spoil a friend as of the wretches fired, shooting him a foe. He plunders the house which promises the best clothing, and the most shricking in the agonies of death, when valuables. He robs the stable which the other guerrilla approached, and exoffers the best horse. He is the soldher of claiming, "damn you, be quiet!" blew plunder, not of principle. Now, what a out his brains. The murderers then rode Southern Rights man can promise himself at the hands of such friends is more than we can conceive. If the guerrillas should ultimately succeed in establishing their supremacy over this State, does not every man know that every property holder would be at the mercy of a professional. band of robbers. Yes, every neighborhood would be infested by its gang of to the mercies of creatures with the thieves. But what will result to these Secessionists, on the other hand if these guerillas shall finally be expelled from the | blood shed by these guerrillas is sprink-State, as they surely will be? Will not ling their own garments with a dye that the confiscation of their effects follow certainly, and their own impoverishment and ruin? These guerrilla-helpers are actually inviting confiscation by their course; they inducing multitudes to be ardent advocates of that measure, who would otherwise be slow to favor it. They are doing more than this even; for their miserable infatuation is making CONFISCATION A NECESSITY to the Government. These guerrilla raids, which they encourage, impoverish and devastate the State, and render the people less able to pay the war-tax whose imposition is made necessary by this rebellion. We assure the Secessionists that the burdens of this expense will not be confined to loyal men. Those who have invited this wretched state of affairs must foot the bill, which it has brought on. The property of rebels must be taken to pay a heavy portion of this debt. Those who have waltzed in the death-dance of resellion must pay the piper who comes in the person of the tax-gatherer. Confiscaand when it shall come, all men will say

NOBLE IOWA WOMEN .- The Desmoines Register says that enlistments have almost depopulated Taylor Township, in Polk County. Nearly all the voters have gone to the war. It says:

have incited marauders to destroy the

tion falls, all will shout Amen.

"A few days since a number of the citizens of Taylor Township were anxious to go to the war, but were troubled because no one would be left to take care of their crops. The ladies held a meeting, and it was resolved that the men should have full permission to go to the war, and that the crops should be cared for by the patriotic women of the town-The men eclisted straightway, believing that these noble-hearted women, who were making such sacrifices in be half of the Government, should have sons and husbands and brothers worthy of such women."

One P. L. Resder, residing near Carlinville, Illinois, has been arrested on the charge of treason, When taken, he declared, in the most lachrymose of tones: "I hain't done anything, except to drill a company to resist a draft.

That fellow is full brother to some peaple in this vicinity who have done nothing except to give horses, guns, and uniforms to rebel soldiers. All that REEDER and these neutral men have done is to resist the execution of the laws; just a little political difference. Mr. REEDER is a rebel in embryo; in fact Mr. REEDER is a sort of Confederate speller, and will soon graduate in treason.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from Corinth, says that a few days ago, three Federal soldiers stopped at a house near Tuscumbia, and asked for a drink of water. The lady procured them some, and while one of the soldiers was drinking, her husband shot him dead.

This, Capt, Warner told us, in the pre-He was immediately hung by the comrades of the murdered man. We fear that at the listless and timid mode in which we are conducting this war, such tragedies will soon become too commonto excite any interest.

We suppose that a good many of the Home Guards recently raised here, will decline accepting any compensation for and never can be of any value. their services, as they are in easy circumstances. Perhaps it would be very proper Governor to pay over the sum to which they are entitled to the families of poor men who have enlisted in the First Tenmessee Regiment. The sum is small, it is true, but it would be very acceptable

by Morgan's Guerrillas.

A very reliable citizen of DeKalb county has informed us of a most revolting murder, which was committed last Tuesday on the person of an old and estimable citizen of that county, by two of Morgan's cut-throats. Squire Ganaison, an old man of excellent character years, her husband being a merchant and universally beloved, had been a firm and decided Unionist, and had thereby incurred the hatred of the robel marauders. Gen. Jousson had a few days previous to the murder, left one of his sick soldiers in the care of 'Squire Ganarrow, and this act of kindness incurred the fury of the rebels. On the day of the tragerly, two of Mongan's men stopped at his house, had their horses fed, rested and was thus able to ascertain their con-themselves, took dinner, drank the old dition and numbers. All matters are secgentleman's liquer, and otherwise en- ondary to the one question "How shall joyed his hospitality. They left after a | we prolong our lives until our enemics are some one calling at his gate, and going through the body. The old man fell away, leaving their gray-haired victim weltering in his blood. 'Squire Gananson was one of the most blameless and 'innocent of men, beloved and esteemed for his many virtues. The voice of his blood cries to his countrymen for vengeance. Shall that voice be unheeded, or shall we tamely yield ourselves and our families shape of men and the hearts of devils? And let every secessionist reflect that the can never be washed out. The "damned spot" will remain forever.

Telegraphic News. The Government having ordered all ewspaper correspondents to leave the Virginia army, the reports sent us by

elegraph are very unfeliable, being made

up of rumors fifty miles from the scene

f action. The New York Tribune says: The recent expulsion of newspaper orrespondents from the Army of Virginis, and the order of the Government orbidding the transmission of intelligence from that quarter over the telegraph, has rendered the collection of trustworthy news extremely difficult and al-

We put but little faith in the first dis patches we received in reference to the fighting and skirmishing in Virginia.

.... Gov. Moone, the Rebel Executive of Louisiana, was very near being put to teath by a moh in Whibodeaux recently. The moment he arrived in town the inforiated people got after him. He begged for mercy and would have been shot, but that it is a just punishment on those who for the intercession of some women. The people detest him on account of his cotpossessions and the lives of their fellowton and sugar-burning order. Only-let citizens. When the sword of retributhis rebellion go on, and nearly every leader in it will meet a violent and miserable death, either by assassination, lynch-law, or suicide. They will perish as wretchedly as did Roomspienne, DANTON, MURAT, their and confederates.

> We hear much complaint from farmers about the drought, which is injuring the corn and potato crop seriously in this section. The ground is baked very hard. | acknowledged, not only by European na-A good soaking rain would be highly ac- | tions, but by the North also. This great ceptable.

In Missouri, Colonel Guitar drives the guerillas everywhere before him. They dying menan't face his music,-Lou. Journal.

music is playatout.

It is said that the President has commissioned some two hundred Brigadier Generals. About one hundred and fifty of these might more properly be styled briggling Generals.

#### A Rebel Joke.

Maj. Carseny, one of the released Union officers from Richmond, tells the following anecdote to the Albany (N. Y.) Assi

Captain Warner, of the Rebel service, Commissary of the Libby prison at Rich-mond, was folling us one day of a good joke of his. It appears that soon after the battle of Ball Bun, a young Union soldier was brought into Dr Higinbutham's hospital, and there his leg was amputated just above the knee. ho was present at the operation, obtained some ndia ink and a weedle, and pricked into the remaining strong, "This is Loncoln's doings." The poor fellow, insensible almost with pain, not having uttered a sound before, now groaned with agony to have been thus insulted, and he unable to resent it. byterian Church of Richmond, blushed with shame at the recital of the cruelty of this miserable rufflan. Capt. Warner was born at Havorstraw, on the Hadson; left there when nine years of age; has a wife now somewhere in Illi nois; and busies himself in gathering up all the Union mency be can from prisoners to send to his family at the North. This many Rebels do. They all know their money is not worth a straw now,

The Baltimore correspondent of the for these gentlemen to authorize the New York Evening Past says that up to the 19th inst. "over fifteen thousand troops have gone through town, and the cry is, 'Still they comm.'

Pennsylvania papers say that railroad

at Richmond by a Lady.

The New York Times publishes a long account of the condition of affairs at Bichmond by a lady who left there on the 12th inst. The narrator is a lady of high respectability, the sister of a wellknown New York lawyer and judge. She had resided in Richmond for ten there until he was forced into the rebel ranks. Since then she had been vainly trying to reach the North, and until recentiy she could get no pass, being suspected of loyal sympathies. She says there were never so many human beings in Richmond as when she left, but a great proportion of the population were sick and wounded soldiers. The hospistals may be counted by hundreds. ommon with all the ludies of the place, Business matters are hardly thought of. Farnine is staring them in the see, and disease, in the form of a slow fever of the typhoid character, is westing the army and about the capital has been for the last two months upon half-rations, and a sight of the forms of the half-fed, halfclad soldiery is, as she represents it, a pitiable and disgusting spectacle. No attention whatever has, for mouths, been paid to the sanifary condition of the city. The habits of a portion of the soldiers are filthy to the last degree. There has been for a long time past, a scarcity of provender for the mules and horses, connected with the army. Owing to their ill-fed condition, the famished brutes very often drop down in their tracks from sheer exhaustion Wherever they fall, they re permitted to die and decay. No attempt is made to remove them - no effort used to leanes the streets of that loathsome mass of decaying animal matter which thus rapidly accumulates. The whole atmosphere in and around the city is, she says, "thick with discuss and howily laden with death." All the tobacco warehouses, and many stores are used as hospitals. After ten o'clock, every man goes to drill,, and many of the females. Food is very high, no fresh meat is to be obtained; tea cannot be bought, while coffee is from four to six dollars per pound. Tainted pork is the only animal find that is obtainable, and flour alone is tolerably cheap. The citizens, are apprehensive, however, that even this may be cut off.

The lady has often seen Jeff. Davis .-For some months he had his beadquarters directly opposite her residence, across the Green, (a narrow park.) She has been accustomed to hear him at his morning and evening devotion. He is represented as a man of many long prayers, which, although they are uttered in a loud voice, she does not think that, Pharisce-like, he thus worships to be seen and heard by men. He is a promi-inent member of the Erescopal Church, and, aside from the treasonable course which he has pursued in this rebellion, she regards his daily life as entirely in accordance with the principles of the Christian religion. So far as social life is cerned, everything there is dead. No mirth or festivity of any kind. No spirit or inclination to enjoy the companionship of friends. Churches are the only places where peoor around the couch of the dying. There are no funerals, except occasionally on the decease of a very wealthy or noted personage. As a rule the body of the deceased is hurriedly rolled in a sheet, thrown into a cart, and driven away to a large field, a little out of the city, where a shadlow hole has been previously pre-

As to the magnitude of the rebel army and around Richmond, she says she can form but little idea. She can only describe it as being large-beyond all her previous ideas of a great army. But she is fuite sure that, unless they take women and negroes, they have raised almost their last recruit. For days and weeks prior to the week's battle before that city, every man, woman and child there believed that that was the turning point in their fortunes; if defeated, then their cause was hopelessly lost; if victorious, their independence would be speedily point was constantly pressed upon the minds of all in the army and all outside of it. The consequence was, that every one rallied, with the desperate energy of

The Richmond correspondent of the The Guitar string will be the death of | Charleston Mercury says that the official some of those fellows. We guess their lists show between 11,000 and 12,000 Confederates wounded in the late battles before Richmond, and states that the whole number, including those taken to private houses, will reach 12,500. Gen. Lee estimates the killed at 3,500. To these must be added a great many disabled by exhaustion, and other causes, making the sum total 18,000 to 20,000. the writer believes to be an exaggeration.

The per centage of deaths, owing to the hot weather, has been heavy, some persons estimating it at 80 per cent. This A man offers, in the Grenada Appeal, to go as a substitute in the regular rebel army, for \$2,500, or in the militia for \$1,500. A man applies for one, offering by way of compensation a likely negro boy, and \$500.

AN INFERNAL REDER BULLEY. - We were shown, by Win. T. Marks, a gentleman just from the army of the Potomac, a bullet invented by the rebels. It is a nical ball, screwed on to a chamber, at the bottom of which a percussion cap is fixed, surrounded with powder. A slender bolt or neadle runs through the solid ball. This needle has a flat head on the outside of the bullet, and the needle works loose, so that when it strikes any hard substance, like the bone, it is driven against the cap and explodes it .- Phila.

We learn that a quantity of musket balls, of a similar pattern, were discovered in this place recently.

GEN. BRECKINGDOR'S SWORD.-We have reglected to mention that Gen Breckinridge, in his hasty retreat from Baton Regue, left his sword on the field. It is now in possession of a private in the 9th Connecticut Volunteers. It is a very handsome bit of steel, and bears the name in full of John C. Breckinridge.

Washington, August 20 .- Mr. Stanton stated to-day that the order for drafting to fill up the old regiments would be enforced without fail by September 1st. building is as active this season in that | The old regiments which have not bean to destitute families, who are without State as ever it was in the palmiest days employment!

The old regiments which strength before been paruled by Morgan, and are now at that time will at once be filled by draft. Camp Chase.

Horrid Assassination of an Old Man | Horrible Narrative of the Sufferings | BERTHA-TO AN AMBER MOUTH-

AN UNIXABLISH SECRET Drawing Principalities What dream of the bollow crimoun caves
In the despoint the treplitions?
What spell of her him and wandering was en
Hast thou, shown, for me!
The delicate scent of a thousand forwers
That is count in the farking bridge.
The immissing flow of the Orient showers
And the hus of a real wine
Are thing, she built of a wenderful class
(verwent by a summy this
Where forts of the half foat subtime
And the hillies at anchor ride!
threat like the song of the Jungle King,
Flocked like an indian sky,
Wert then bolts white thereoen, on beautiful thing!
Where the velocities in ?

Where the lumeless and weeds triff and drift Where the humbless and words frift and dri With the heats of the mandering flood? Worst the own! woodlesse invested? Their single-wises bought of Much and the Oh! Queen of the inline of Much and then Where the rivers of India golds. Are the lips of your secret forever dusts As the lips of the ports tile? Not the him eyed so hird, sailing slow with the arrow in her breast, Went these on the gray capped waves below For love of her notherlook heat? Or wast hed being of the Morning Star And the son a sembrance of fire. When the tempest dock in the gray after With the twang of a breaking lyre?

(Entimelantically.) (Extensionally)
And said the pearls that press these new Bring dreams of the pearls of the sea?
The grand wire eyes, and create of the sea?
The grand wire eyes, and create while brew, Of the home and the billwarfer?
See at them the gleam of the tening brine. In his become weard's forcest dow?
Do the true of oursil, that wreathe thee, shine Like a bandony drawn of the sunsy Sooth—
Of the bisching hand of wine?
Daintity drefts from your calcium mouth
The Seal of the Weed disting!
And out of your colorous carling must by dring builds to be size.
Not spaid of the size of the size.
Storogalod cities of Amethyst
On the burders of Paracipe.

#### LATEST NEWS.

Sr. Paul, Min., Aug. 26.—Ten white men were killed and 51 wounded at New Ulm during the fight on Saturday. The Indians fought bravely and recklessly. Their loss was considerable. On Sunday our small force under Major Flanders feeling they could not stand another attack, withdrew to Mankato, leaving the town to the mercy of the Indians. reported that between 500 and 1000 In-dians were in the fight. Colonel Sibley's command probably reached Fort Ridgeley vesterday

The Adjutant General of Minnesota, has issued orders to commanding officers to seize all horses and means of transportation necessary, giving receipts to the owners. The massacre does not seem confined to one locality, but is spread over vast amount of territory.

It is reported that of forty-five famiies, all but two persons were killed at Lake Shetika, sixty miles south of New Ulm, but these reports are undoubtedly exaggerated. Many persons having fied or secreted themselves are probably supposed to be killed,

Sr. Louis, Aug. 28.—Gen. Schofield issued an order assessing the sum of \$500,000 upon secessionists and Southern sympathizers in St. Louis county. The noney is to be collected without delay and used in clothing, arming, and subsisting enrolled militia, while in active service, and providing for the support of such families of militia men as may be left destitute.

CHICAGO, August 28.—John Ross, Chief of the Chorokee Nation, and a retinue of fifty persons, passed here last night, en route for Washington, where he goos lay his grievances before the President, and to urge the sending of a body of troops to clear the Territory of hostile tribes and rebels.

to-day, says an arrival from Fort Dodge brings reports of the destruction of Springfield, on the Minnesota State line, by the Indians. Connett and Dickinson's companies are

A dispatch from Des Moines, Iowa

reported in danger. The settlers are fleeing South, to Fort Dodge, and other places for safety. Persons from Fort Dodge are now here to procure arms and

#### LHAVERWORTH, August 27.

To Him. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War. Major Champion Vaughan, of General Blunt's staff, has arrived at these head-quarters with despatches. Gen. Blunt marched with 1,500 men, from Fort Scott on August 17th, and followed the rebels as far north as Lone Jack. The enemy declined an engagement, and commenced a retreat. They were hotly pur-sued by Gen. Blunt and draven in utter confusion across the Osage, with the loss of all transportation and equipments, besides numerous arms, prisoners, &c.

It is considered that the expedition saved the Missouri towns on the western border, besides striking terror into the hearts of the enemy as far as the Arkansas line. Gen. Blunt's col-umn returned to Fort Scott on the 22d, having marched nearly 300 miles in six Colonel Cloud was left to contindays. ue the pursuit, and it is not improbable that the main force of the rebels will be forced to surrender.

forced to surrender.

JAS. M. JACKSON,

Commandi

Brigadier-General Commanding. GREENVILLE, Mo., Aug. 25 .- Major Lippert, of the first battalion of the Thirteenth Illinois cavalry, with one hundred and thirty men, attacked a body of guerrillas three hundred and fifty strong, under Hicks, thirty six miles beyond Bloomfield. The goerrillas were totally routed; twenty of them were killed three times as many wounded, and a number taken prisoners. Sixty horses, seventy stand of arms, and all their camp equipage were captured. The survivors scattered in all directions, and will not probably again reorganize. The affair was a complete success, and little trouble need be apprehended from Hicks' band. Reports from all directions are encouraging. Wherever secreted the guerrillas are speedily hunted out and

vigorously dealt with. Washington, Aug. 27.—Two gentle-men from Philadelphia were bringing the body of Gen. Bohlen towards Washington to-day, when they were attacked by guerrillas and forced to abandon it on he road, harely making an escape with their own lives, having been fired on. Guerrilla parties seem to be springing up in every direction in Virginia.

THE FIRST BREAD RIOT.-Mr. Bacon the manufacturer of arrated bread, recentthrowing out the national flag at his factory, and giving away bread to the com-pany assembled. We have come so far towards the bread riots promised us last year by the secession leaders.

Capt. Owen, a son of Hon. Robert Dale Owen, and Capt Goodwin's company of the 54th Indiana, recently captured by Morgan while guarding a bridge on the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad, have

A Long and Bloody War.

The longest war recorded in history, if not the most destructive and important was that waged for 182 years against their Spanish invaders by an Indian tribe. or rather nation, called the Araucanians, occupying the Southeastern part of South America. In a recent Chilian work we find a sketch of this obstinate struggle, from which we gather the following facts

In the year 1540, the celebrated Pizarro having made himself master of Peru, sent Pedro de Vadivia, one of his most able civil and military followers, to make the conquest of Chili, who at the head of 150 Spaniards and a body of Peruvian auxiliaries, penetrated into the heart of the country, conquering the brave Araucanians in numerous bastles, and finally, in a great plain, in which he found the huts of 20,000 Indians, laying in 1541 the foundation of Santiago, the present capital of the Republic. He also founded another important city, to which gave his own name, After years fighting, he made himself master of all the Northern part of Chili, which he divided among his soldiers .-In the midst of his brilliant triumphs, as he thought them, a grand reverse and death itself awaited him; for, in 1553, Caupolicon, the great Araucanian chieftain, won a signal victory over him, taking him prisomer and putting him to death. A heroic Araucanian youth, named Lautare, commanded the native forces in this battle, and afterwards conducted them from victory to victory, till being surprised in his camp, he was taken prisoner and shot with arrows, with all his party. In 1557 the new Spanish governor, Mendoza, invaded the territory of the Araucanians at the head of a powerful army, and conquered in three bloody battles. Caupolicon venturing to attack him at a certain place where Mendosa had founded the city of Canete, his forces were annihilated, himself taken prisoner and put to death by impaling and shooting him with arrows.

After these disasters, the Araucanians withdrew to the mountains, when the Spaniards, in exploring the country, came o Chiloe, a large island on the southwest of Chili, 120 miles long and 36 wide-The celebrated poet, Ercilla y Zunige, accompanied the expedition, and was the first to put his foot upon the island. The only Epic of the South American continent is the "Araucana," some of which he wrote on the bark of trees, and in which he described the country, the Araucanians, and the feats of the military expedition. Readers of Don Quixote remember Cervantees's allusion to this poem. The death of Caupolicon, first in the memory of his countrymen, aroused them to seek new vengeance on their invaders. Flying to arms, and led on by the oldest son of their former chieftain, they were finally routed, when their general took his own life to escape the fate of his father. One Spanish governor succeeded to another for half a century or more, all of whom made war upon the Araucanians, but were unable to subdue them, while native chiefs and command ers were raised up of equal heroism with Caupolicen, who defeated the Spaniards, and taking possession of their new cities, and driving back their invadors, estab-lished their boundry far to the North. In 1644 the Spanish Governor, the Marquis de Valdes, after a hundred years war, made a treaty with the Arancanian chieftain Lineopichin, which secured peace till 1655, when war broke out again, which raged at intervals till 1722. when a treaty was concluded which established the boundaries of Auroco, and at the same time recognized the independence of the nation. A more warlike race never existed; even at this day they matntain their independence, and within three years past have been at war with the Chilians, and fought several successful battles. The Chilians of the present day, as well as the old Spanish cavaliers, are ready to do them honor. The government paper published at Santiago is called "El Araucano," " the Araucanian," as though the Chilians were only a continuation of the old native race, and the Republic only old "Aranco" under a new name. The Chilian writer, whose pages we have consulted, pays this tri bute to their heriosm and love of country: "The Araucanians, seeing the danger to which their country and liberty were exposed, flew to arms, and swor they would die before they would he slaves. History does not present us with the example of another war so obstinate and cruel as that which the valiant Arucanians fought out with so much glory and under so many disadvantages, conquering their invaders in regular fought battles, killing their generals, destroying their fortifications, and never laying down their arms except by truces and

been expended in the conquest of all Aurerica, without after all subjecting the Araucanians to the Spanish domination. In character the Araucanians are couragrous and heroic, lovers of their country. and prodigal of life when their liberty is in peril, which is considered by them as essential to existence. They are discreet, generous, and faithful in their conduct, but at the same time superstitious, and grow up in all the vices incident to the savage life they lead. Civil government properly so called, does not exist among them, all being divided into a great num ber of independent tribes. They believe in the immortality of the soul, and recognize the existence of a Supremo Omripotent Being, and various inferior divinities, but render to no one any exter-

treaties by which the Spaniard contrived

to advance in securing to himself the

possessions which he had gained in the

Araucanian territory, although at the cost of more blood and treasure than had

nal worship. No census has ever been taken of Araucanians, but they are not supposed to excced 50,000. Though a handful as they are, they succeeded in maintaining a bloody and destructive war with one of the greatest powers of modern times for the period of one hundred and eightytwo years.

Nuono Menchanto.-Beats that have been engaged in coasting trips down the river give strange accounts of the state of things between this place and Helena especially about the mouth of the Arkan Negroes, it is stated, are selling the mules on the deserted plantations, in some instances as low as \$5 a head. They are all represented to be bringing in cotton that has been hid away in the woods and selling it for fifteen cents a pound. It is said that negroes pull from their pockets rolls of "greenbacks," who are unable to dist guish one hundred dollar notes from tens .- Memphis Con New York Tribane.

Every Union soldier should strive to imitate the virtues of those noble soldiers who founded the American Republic.

### SAINT CECILIA'S FEMALE ACADEMY,

MOUNT VERNON. NASHVILLE, TENN.,

Will be opened for the reception of Propie on Monday, Sept. 8th, 1862. THE SISTERS OF THE ORDER

his and adjuining States or experien-ed and compount directors of Female Education, respectfully inform the citiens of Nashville, and the public in general, that sicious building, recoully spected, enables them

refer a large mustler of pupils. The Amsterny is about a mile from the city, and situated in one of the most bountfed and hear

ealines in its vicinity. The tables of this Institution, being sepecially d roted to the Education of the young of their own sea, all towe outling unique to impart to the pupils conded to their care a thorough Education in the hight sense of the word.

"The religion professed by the latter of the lumbs con is the Cathalic, and they will import special re-uglous instruction to pupils profusing that faith. Papils of every religious denomination will be adlitted, and no under influence will be used to be he religious principles of the young ladies; nor will my of them be permitted to embrace the Catholic hith without the verbal or written concent of parents or guardiana. Uniformity and good order, however equire the attendance of all at morning and evening

rayers, and at the religious exercises on Sunday. The course of study is divided into four depart neutr, each department luving its own distinct The Arademic Year will consist of two Seral be first communiting on the first Monday of Septe or, the second on the first Monday of February, The Academic Year will close with a public distribu-

#### TERMS PER SESSION.

lound premiums and homez about the 20th of Jun-

PATABLE DI ABRANCE. For Beard and Tuition, 865, \$70, \$75, and \$80, and riting to the department of the pupils. EXTRA CHARGES.

is on Harp at Music tetaling and I'w uting th Water Colors. Strug, in Oil, and insterpals.

Washing Denoting, at Probasor's charges.
Stationery and use of Rocks, \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5, use cording to the Department.
Multicises and Medical attentions will form extra charges. Board, Washing, &c., during varation, \$51.50.

GENERAL REGULATIONS. No deduction will be made for absence or with rawal, unless occasioned by illows or dismissal. Pupils will be charged from the date on which they

Pupes will be cautives from the date on which they enter the caute on which they be provided with rix changes of clothing subtable for the reason, all table-nighting and table for the reason, with and form, and all necessary articles for the following the subtable of the following the subtable of the following for summer; threads for every day, cooks of a fact color; three colored under-shirts two sum-bouncies. Hais, the style of the season. The Academy will not their the species of farmish for articles of cottains or pecket money. Furth will not be allowed to spend pecket money at their own therefore. Such menays must be deposited with the Superior of the Academy.

To prove at improper core pointence, all letters reprevent impraper correspondence, all letters re d and lent are subject to the perman of the Su or, though in no case is such correspondence pro-ted as regarding parents or guardians, reside in Nach and whose purches or guardians reside in Nach to or visitative, will visit their homes but three or during the schoolstic year. to prevent loss of time and interruption of the ex-test of the S. hool, visitors will be received only on urdays, from 0 to 12, A.M., and from 1 to 0, P.M., rout of guardines widther to the a third children conis or gnardines withing to place their children surds in the Institution, will be received on any e Mother Superos.

James Wuszlan.

James Wuszl

## Situation Wanted.

A SITUATION IN AN ACADEMY OR COUN-try School, as Tencher of the English brancher, desired by a lady in Kentucky, who would like is Address Box 777, Lenisville, Ky., or "M. B. M.," ashville. Teon. AST A satisfactory letter from Rev. J. J. Ruttors, stington, Ky.

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